

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.
All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1868.

EVENTS IN FORMOSA.

It is scarcely possible to pursue without deep interest the account we have already published of the recent events in Formosa. As we yesterday stated additional particulars have been placed in our possession, and these, briefly narrated, are as follow: The Taoist of Amoy, Tseng, who had been appointed by the Viceroy to proceed to Formosa and dispose of the questions which had arisen, appears to have been willing, and even anxious, to meet the views of Mr. Gibson, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, so far as lay in his power. A short conversation was, however, sufficient to demonstrate that while he might act the peace-maker, if we consented to be again hounded by Chinese duplicity, he was not in reality possessed of any authority to deal with the offending mandarins on our honor and very position in the island of Formosa demanded. The principal charges against the local officials have already appeared at various periods in these columns, but it may be well to recapitulate them, especially as we are enabled to add one or two items to the list. To begin with, Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels had been sacked and destroyed at Koi Kan and Pei-tou (twice at the latter place), a Christian convert being brutally murdered near Takao, a short time afterwards. In May, a number of converts were assaulted at Taiwan; Dr. Maxwell and his assistants were accused of diabolical murders and infamous crimes, while Taiwan was (nominally) cleared of the hated Christians. These are the most salient points of outrage on missionary enterprise, but it is simply impossible to detail the oppressive and cruel conduct pursued towards the native converts, or the insults heaped upon Europeans. In commercial and political matters, records of outrage are not less frequent—we speak of the past twelve months—and are probably better known from the more public character of the individuals outraged. The retention, in spite of the most solemn promises, of the Camphor monopoly and the confiscation of Messrs. Ellis & Co.'s goods; the imposition of the Rioo embargo and the continuance of the Lekim tax; the numerous attacks upon Mr. Harding, Messrs. Kerr and Bird and Mr. Pickering were sufficient provocations to demand immediate and speedy redress. But to them were added the insolent assumptions made to Mr. Jamieson on his visit; the insulting conduct of the Authorities to Mr. Gibson, which one would imagine reached its climax when the Taoist actually struck Mr. Gibson sharply with his fan and contemptuously left the room; and finally the insolent "injunction" not to come to Pei-tou, the soldiers being armed to oppose his entrance and ambuscades planted to seize him and his party. The refusal to recognize Mr. Gibson as Mr. Jamieson's successor is a mere nothing to these repeated instances of piggish intolerance. That the proverbial British Lion was at length "roused" will scarcely excite the wonder of even Sir Rutherford Alcock, to whose prolonged term of glaring inefficiency, peaceful mismanagement and utter neglect of duty and honor, these complications are mainly due!

The Governor of Fort Zealandia, so gallantly captured by Lieut. Gordon, committed suicide the day after his falling into our hands. The \$35,000 alluded to by our correspondent as paid over by the Chinese merchants of Taiwan was, we hear, returned, as it was wisely considered that no act of the native merchants could bind the officials. But the \$10,000 exacted from the Government have been retained. It is rumored that Mr. Gibson has expressed himself as strongly opposed to this, but we hope that no nifty-pamby scruples will obtain to prevent its retention. Lieut. Gordon and the *Argentine* crew have well earned a share of prize money, while it is absurd to assert that Her Majesty's Government would be unjust in making the Chinese authorities pay the expenses of an expedition of which they alone were the cause. The following is a statement of the terms imposed upon them.

1. The abolition of the Camphor monopoly, with proclamations declaring the right of foreigners and their employees to go and buy freely. 2. The issuing of passports by the Taoist to merchants and others to travel, for business or pleasure, within the island of Taiwan. 3. Payment of \$5,000, indemnity for loss of camphor by Ellis and Co. 4. Payment of \$1,167, indemnity for loss of property by Protestant Mission. 5. Payment of \$2,000, indemnity for loss of property by Catholic Mission. 6. Payment of all claims of Ellis and Co's compadres, for losses in the sacking of his house. 7. The punishment of the various criminals connected with the various outrages, to the satisfaction of the British Consul. 8. The issuing of proclamations everywhere, acknowledging the injustice of the slanders hitherto circulated against Christians and Christians, and protecting them thoroughly against the renewal of such. 9. The right of residence, and of work, to Missionaries in the island. 10. Proclamations recognizing the propriety of joint courts in mingled cases, and intimating such in the future. 11. The removal of Liang Taoai, of the district magistrate of Pei-tou and of the Ting of Lo-kaug.

We cannot but offer our most sincere congratulations both to Mr. Gibson and Lieut. Gordon on the able and plucky manner in which this business has been carried out. That their joint action was in the highest degree necessary there could be no possible doubt. The destruction of the fort and the exaction of ransom is we believe objected to by some who have a lingering belief in Chinese official good faith when a loophole for evasion exists. To such we would say, it is of no use to play at war. Just as our modern Armstrongs and Snider rifles are calculated to inflict the deadliest wound with the utmost accuracy and celerity, so any warlike operations undertaken should be carried out in the most vigorous and determined manner. We sincerely hope that the conduct of the officials we have named will meet with substantial recognition at the hands of their superiors.

We have long admired the enterprising nature of American journalism and the admirable organization by means of which they continue to present their readers with the latest news from all parts of the world. In the collection and publication of these items the *San Francisco Bulletin* is almost unrivalled, not less in their quantity than their quality. By the latest files to hand we are placed in possession of a piece of startling intelligence from China, and how it can have escaped the notice of other European and American journals, we are somewhat puzzled to say. Not to keep our readers in suspense, we subjoin the paragraph in question, which is found in the issue of October 8th, 1868, under the head of "To-day's despatches." It is headed—

ANOTHER CHINESE PORT OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Advices from China state that the Emperor has opened the port of Chifu, in the Gulf of Pecheli, to foreign trade.

The London Telegraphic agent of the *Bulletin* has evidently only partially performed his duty. For the information of our American friends we subjoin the remainder of the paragraph of which the above is evidently a portion—

"Hongkong is ceded to the British! Queen Anne is dead. The factories at Canton have been destroyed by fire! A few American immigrants have settled at a place, (discovered by the Burlingame mission on the Pacific coast) which they intend to call San Francisco, and have sent Mr. Barnum to China to see if there would be standing-room at Canton for American sightseers, as they hear the population is so dense that the upper classes are compelled to walk about on the heads of the lower classes."

We freely make the *Bulletin* a present of this novel and valuable information. Meantime we congratulate both the *Bulletin* and its readers on the accuracy of their telegraphic information—so far as it goes. We trust it did not neglect to chronicle the death of General Washington.

LOCAL.

The Officers of the 73rd afford publicity to the gratifying fact that they intend giving an Amateur Dramatic Performance at the Theatre of the Club Lusitano on the 29th. It is possible, however, that the arrival of the *Himalaya*, now daily expected with the 75th, may necessitate an alteration of date. (Since the above was in type, and the advertisement in our first page printed, we are requested to state that the performance will take place on the 23rd.)

The Band Amateurs again gave a performance last evening, and as usual afforded much pleasure to their audience. Of "Keenly" we have already spoken, and it is needless to repeat our former remarks. We may note, however, an improvement in a few details which we have criticized unfavorably. The Fares of the "Two Poles" was ably sustained by the leading characters, Messrs. Whitman and Bull, the comic manner of the former being inimitable. The other performers required a little too much prompting—a fault which will doubtless be corrected before the performance be repeated to-morrow.

We commend to the consideration of our readers an illustration of the glorious working of the p. lygot judicial proceedings which is reported among the Mixed Court cases. A Mr. Woods brought a charge against a Chinaman for coming into his dining-room and, together with another Chinaman, setting upon him to give him a thrashing in order to force him to pay a small debt, which he had, apparently been short of the money, put off discharging. The case was stated by the complainant in English, and immediately after, the defendant gave his version in Chinese. Upon the latter's statement, and without, apparently, having any knowledge of the nature of the charge, the Chinese Magistrate gave his decision. The defendant's assertion was that he asked complainant for the money in the street, and for this, Chin found him \$1 and gave him a lecture to the effect that if he wanted the money, he should have gone to the complainant's house, evidently ignorant that the accusation against him was precisely that he did go to the complainant's house and there assaulted him. The real charge was such as would be of a grave nature anywhere, but particularly so in China, where a system of honour and bully by a number of men coming in a body and molesting an individual is the mode of settling disputes most commonly resorted to by the natives. Recorder.

TO-DAY'S OFFICE.

Mr Goodlake's office, so far as to-day's business was concerned, was a sin-cure—only one or two cases of a petty nature having occupied his attention for a few minutes.

A fish-stall boy named Kwok Wing San was charged by Mr Rose (overseer of water works) with having wasted the water at one of the hydrants, Central Market. His practice is a very common one, a much water is thereby wasted at the various hydrants. By putting a stone under the lever, the thoughtless or mischievous coolie keep the hydrants constantly rushing, so that the houses near are often deprived of water; and this is done in spite of notices posted all over the town, and upon each hydrant. Mr Rose has brought up coolies without number, but without effect.

Mr Goodlake ordered the boy to receive five blows with a cane at the same of the offence.

Two chair-coolies were charged with fighting and breaking each other's chairs; but when the constable came to give his evidence, he confused the prisoners with that in another obstruction case. Upon inquiry as to identity, it was found that neither of the chair-coolies in dock had their badges, as provided by the Ordinances, but that their chair-partners had each the two badges crumpled up in their pockets. His Worship remarked strongly upon the manner in which the Vehicle Ordinance was allowed to remain a dead letter. By Section 5th of Ordinance No. 6 of 1863, for the Regulation of Public Vehicles, it is provided, that "every licensed vehicle or chair shall have attached thereto, in a conspicuous place, the Registrar General shall direct the number of its license in figures not less than two inches in length, and each driver of a vehicle or bearer of a chair shall wear in such manner as the Registrar General shall direct his distinguished badge, bearing his own number of license." Mr Goodlake remarked that the ordinance was a good one, but it was never acted up to, and an important aid to identity in cases of larceny or other offences was thereby wanting. His Worship further remarked that a distinguishing badge like cabmen and others at home (not thin letters specimens, like those unearthed from the trower-pockets of the prisoners' companions) would be both useful and ornamental, if worn on the breast of each coolie bearing a sedan chair. Mr Goodlake said he would direct the Registrar General to Registrar General to the matter. Defendants were fined, one in the sum of fifty cents, and the other \$1.

David Brown is a loafer, and an inveterate drunken loafer, according to the evidence of three or four inspectors of police. He says that he is a clerk, and hies from Edinburgh. He admitted having been in the 74th Regiment, and came from Liverpool in the *Mariner* which was off on the 17th, but he does not having been discharged because of his bad character. Inspector Horspool said Brown had been living for the last six weeks at the Black Soldiers' barracks, and had been over and over again warned for roaming about in a vagabondish manner: he had been discharged from the service owing to his bad character. Inspector Kirby put in a word for prisoner, as follows: "He was dismissed from the police force for drunkenness three months ago." Inspector Livingston likewise put in his case: prisoner was an inveterate drunkard, and would never work so long as he could get food and drink for nothing; he was an incorrigibly lazy fellow.—Mr Goodlake said that he was sorry to hear so bad accounts of prisoner: he did not suppose that any shipmaster would have any thing to do with him; were he a captain, he would not take him in his ship. The best thing he could do would be to send him to Gaol, and see if he could get him off his drunken fit. Still the prisoner could not remain fit at the Government expense, as there were no poor-rates here. But neither could he be allowed to roam about the streets without a place of abode. He would send him a month to Gaol, and then, if he was not reformed, he would speak to Mr Douglas, the Gaol Governor.—Defendant said that two European gentlemen had advised him to go to the Harbor Master, to see whether he could do anything for him. Prisoner was then removed.

THE KOWLOON HOMICIDE.
The investigation in reference to the charge against Hajjee Feroze, the colored watchman, for having shot and killed the thief at the Dock over at Kowloon, was resumed by Mr May to-day (17th). Mr Caldwell, who presided over the case for the prisoner, Mr Douglas, the Gaol Governor.—Defendant said that two European gentlemen had advised him to go to the Harbor Master, to see whether he could do anything for him. Prisoner was then removed.

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returned, he found that his boat was shifted, and the leper told him that the police had taken it away; he saw no blood in it. A stranger told him about the man who was shot; the leper did not tell him; the leper told him that the old man had been shot, and taken away by the police boat. Witness had known deceased for about two years; he was sometimes a coolie and sometimes a fisherman, and lived in a small boat; the witness never spoke to deceased, however, and did not know his name. This witness was frequently cautioned as to equivocation, and warned that his evidence was being taken down; and he failed or refused to explain why deceased should have used his (witness's) boat for fishing purposes on the night of the 13th. Deceased had no permission to use his boat. Witness said that there were no fish to be caught, and that was the reason he went to the marriage and stayed away; he could not, however, explain the fact also stated by him that deceased went out to fish, except by contradicting his other statement that there were no fish. There were fish at the Kowloon Dock, near the coals, but there were none near the night at the hut. Fishing was occasionally done near the Dock walls; but fish could not be caught without fines.

Mr Caldwell reminded his Worship that there were no signs whatever about the boat in which deceased was supposed to have been, that it was a fishing-boat. The witness said over and over again that he never uttered a word to the old man, although he lived beside him; and when he was asked that he had frequently transacted business with the old man, selling his fish at 4,800 cash per punt.

Mr Caldwell remarked that of course, this was impossible, and he hoped that the contradictions would be noted. It was highly desirable that the leper should be brought over to give what evidence he could in the matter. At the present stage of the inquiry, Mr Caldwell submitted that his Worship might grant bail.

Mr May replied that he would like to get further evidence before he could grant bail.

Mr Caldwell said that there was little likelihood of further evidence being brought forward regarding the offence, and that his Worship could therefore make up his mind now as to the prisoner's culpability. It was pretty clear that deceased was shot in the boat, and that the boat was not at the hut when he was shot; and it was pretty clear also that an attempt to commit a theft had been made.

Mr May observed that there was no direct proof of the deceased having any stolen property in his possession, or that he was engaged in any robbery; and if he was shot in the boat while the boat was passing the Dock, that would alter the position of the prisoner very materially. Taking everything into consideration, he would be in a better position to consider the question of bail.

Mr Caldwell asked the Magistrate to consider all the circumstances of the case. Mr May said he would rather reserve the question of bail for to-morrow, when he had heard the other evidence, whatever it might be. The case was remanded till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

In reply to Mr Caldwell, Mr Deane said that there was a kitchen built in the Gaol for the Sikhs, and that it was the prisoner's own fault if he did not eat the food supplied to him during his detention on remand; he was of the same caste as the constables on the gaol guard.

Mr May remarked that he did not suppose that any objection would be made to any kind of food being taken to the prisoner by his friends.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D., 1868.

The Directors regret that they are unable to present to the Shareholders a more satisfactory statement for the twelve months ending on the 30th June last, but the general dulness of trade, and consequent decrease in the shipping, raising the port during the period covered by the accounts, will account in a great measure for the result, while it must be remembered that the opening of the Moppe Dock at Aberdeen offered to shipmasters advantages against which the Company, having only Docks at Whampoa, were then unable successfully to contend.

Although the increased local Dock accommodation tended to withdraw a large portion of the existing Docking business to Hongkong, it was absolutely necessary that the Company's staff and Docks at Whampoa should be maintained in a state of efficiency, and although the Board were untiring in their efforts to reduce expenditure to the smallest limit, the small quantity of work accomplished by the Company has resulted in the loss which appears in the accounts.

The Wanchai Ship Yard, under the arrangements concluded with Messrs. The Hunt & Co. on purchasing the Whampoa Docks, was taken over by the Company on the 1st of January last, at a cost representing merely the market value of the stock of materials handed over, and the working of it has not only shown a profit, but has also been satisfactory in keeping together the connection of the Company.

The acquisition of the Ship Yard formed a part of a plan of complete re-organization of the Company's business carried out at the commencement of the Year, in accordance with which, the Company's Officers were removed to their present quarters, and a Secretary appointed in the place of Captain Endicott, who resigned the post which he had held since the formation of the Company.

A claim has been made upon the Company by Captain Endicott for remuneration for his services as Secretary, but as a considerable portion of the claim was for services rendered prior to the present Board entering upon their functions, they arranged with Captain Endicott that the whole matter should be laid before the Shareholders at this Meeting for their decision.

The Directors have great satisfaction in reporting the completion of the large Granite Dock at Kowloon, and congratulate the Shareholders upon possessing a Dock which for workmanship, strength, stability, and general efficiency, is unsurpassed by any Docks in the East. The dimensions of the Dock are sufficient for the reception of the largest Mail Steamers frequenting the port, and of Men-of-war of large size, and since its opening it has been sufficiently tested by the admission of upwards of twenty vessels, of which, on several occasions, we have been docked at the same time. The immense superiority of position possessed by the Kowloon Dock over all other com-

paring establishments, is so apparent as to have been universally admitted, and fully justifies the anticipations of the Shareholders when acquiring the site, and will certainly yield such a return as to completely efface all recollection of the unfortunate delays and difficulties in getting it completed.

The Directors have the additional gratification of reporting that they have paid in full for the construction of the Dock and all buildings and other property at Kowloon, all contractors having been settled with. The Dock obtains a fair share of work, and the Company's Building Yard is in full activity, no less than four vessels of different sizes being at present in course of construction for the Government and other customers of the Company.

The completion of this Dock, when coupled with the existence of the two Docks at Aberdeen, is likely, the Directors believe, to render any Docks at Whampoa of but comparatively little benefit to their owners, and, acting under this belief, they have decided upon removing the engines, masts, &c., from the Company's Docks at Whampoa down to Kowloon, and are glad to be able to report that while the value of the Company's Kowloon property is largely enhanced, the property at Whampoa will not be wholly unproductive, as they have good hopes of leasing it for a term of years on favorable conditions, which will not only exonerate the Company from any expense in that quarter, but return a moderate interest on the outstanding value of the said property.

The Directors have also decided upon the construction of another Dock at Kowloon, of much less depth and dimensions generally, which they believe will not only attract, but monopolize, a class of business not previously possessed by any of the existing Docks at this port, and which will render the Company the only Dock Owners able to receive small vessels at rates which, while fully remunerative, will not fall heavily upon shipowners. The Dock is already in progress, and must, when completed, very largely increase the value of the Company's premises there generally, its cost being estimated not to exceed \$50,000.

Upon the whole, although there is much in the past that is to be regretted, the Directors believe that all misfortune have been overcome, and will be amply compensated for, by what they believe will be, the great future of the Company.

Since the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th of December, 1867, Messrs. A. Saxon and J. P. Cook retired from the Direction, on their departure from the Colony, and Messrs. H. D. Margesson and R. S. Walker, upon the invitation of the Directors, joined the Board in their stead. Messrs. L. Beyer, W. H. Landstein, and J. B. Endicott, were requested to join the Board, the number of Directors being thus increased to eight. This increase will require ratification at this Meeting, and Messrs. Kresser and Sage and the Baron de Ceral, according to the 82nd and 83rd of the Company's Articles of Association, retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by the Honorable W. E. Rennie and E. Wheeler, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

V. KRESSER,

Chairman.

GIBRALTAR.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 10.)

One of the many cries which have been raised by the Spaniards on the occasion of their revolution is that the Duke of Edinburgh should be made King of Spain, and should bring Gibraltar with him as a sort of payment for the honour of which he is to be recipient. We do not see much connection between the two propositions. If the Duke of Edinburgh should be made King of Spain, it would be in one way gratifying to English feeling. We should all be glad to see so strong a proof of the soundness of principles to which we are attached, and so high a compliment to the worth of a family in which we are so much interested; but why the English nation should pay the Spaniards highly to accept a ruler at present we do not see. It may be highly beneficial to them to get the Duke of Edinburgh for their king, but it is no such advantage to us to have him provided for that we can be expected to pay highly for the privilege.

The question of Gibraltar is one of a very different order, and will certainly require serious consideration at some time or other, perhaps at a less distant period than we may be inclined to suppose. There are two separate grounds upon which the question may be discussed. One is the ground of justice, the other that of expediency. There is, as most people know, a small though rather conspicuous party of writers and thinkers which attaches a symbolic and quasi-sacramental value to the return of Gibraltar to Spain. They regard its possession by this country as a shameful relic of a shameful past, and its surrender as a plain case of unequivocal moral duty. Against this sort of language we protest. There is nothing to be ashamed of in our past history or present position. Gibraltar is an English possession just as much as Jersey or Guernsey, and there is no more reason why, if such a measure is contrary to our interests, it should be given up, than there is in giving up any other distant possession that we may be inclined to have. Whatever may be said by particular sections of the community we still regard patriotism as a virtue. The lasting glory and greatness of the English nation and the British empire is about the highest object at which, as it appears to us, English politicians can aim. Cases may be imagined in which the general interest and sympathies of Europe would be in favour of the cession of England; but it would be not the least true in that case that an Englishman who took that view and acted upon it would be an infamous traitor. The human race is so large and its interests are so complicated that the only possible way by which men and nations can really promote its interests is by the old rule of minding your own business. It is, in point of fact, the course which every nation at the world does follow; the Spaniards among the rest, and there both are and ought to be heavy penalties on all who set up for being better than their neighbours.

Starting from this principle the question whether we ought not to keep Gibraltar is not one to be lightly decided. It certainly is one which will have to be dealt with at some time or other. We do not profess to have a decided opinion upon the subject, but the following strike us as the material points for consideration. In the first place, it is perfectly manifest that our possession of Gibraltar is not by very unpleasant to the

Spaniards, just as unpleasant as the possession of the Isle of Portland by the French would be to us. If any one is not convinced by this illustration, he has only to look at the fact that the first proposal made when the revolution is effected is one which has for its object the recovery of Gibraltar. It is equally clear that there is a presumption against persisting in any course which greatly pains and humiliates others. They will not love you for it, and in the changes and chances of this mortal life they are very likely to have opportunities of proving that fact to you in an unpleasant way. We do not know precisely what the good-will of Spain towards England may be worth, but we are very sure that, whether its value is greater or less, it is sacrificed to a very great extent by the English possession of Gibraltar. This consideration, which may be turned in various ways and thrown into different shapes, is the strong, and indeed the only, reason for giving the place up.

The reasons for retaining it are exclusively military and naval, and we do not pretend to be able to estimate their value fairly. We can, however, well believe that they may be of great weight. It is customary to say that Gibraltar and Malta are stepping-stones to India. We should like to see the metaphor translated into a perfectly simple statement of facts. The fact that English troops are stationed at Gibraltar, that English fleets might lie and after an action be refitted and supplied there would probably make it easier to hold Malta than would otherwise be the case, and no doubt if both Gibraltar and Malta were to pass out of our hands, the difficulty of keeping open the road to India in time of war would be considerably increased. Considering what our stakes in India are, and considering, too, that the government of the Indian empire is probably the greatest task now being performed by this or indeed by almost any European nation, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of keeping our communications with it open and secure. Whether this could be done at less cost to the Spaniards than by the occupation of Gibraltar is a technical question. They hold Ceuta (with considerable indifference, by the way, to the feelings of the people of Morocco), and it might possibly be worth while to consider whether Ceuta or some other place could not be made to answer our purposes as well as Gibraltar.

Apart from the question of India there is the question of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. All the other nations of Europe are armed to the teeth, and, with singular indifference to cosmopolitan theories of any sort, are looking after their own interests in different directions with the utmost possible keenness, and at considerable cost of coming into collision with each other. They are, moreover, other things, building ships in all directions, and the relative position of the English fleet is hardly what it used to be. Certainly this is not a state of things in which we ought to act in a manner which would amount in practice to allowing our teeth to be drawn and our claws to be cut. Teeth and claws will be invaluable possessions for an indefinitely long time, and ours ought to be at least as sharp as our neighbours'. Nay, we ought to be on our guard, not only against blunting them, but against giving the impression that we are in the least degree indifferent to their condition. The only material question is whether in case of European war Gibraltar would be a tooth or a claw. This introduces a whole series of questions.

In the event of a European war, to which we are parties, what will it be like? Will steamers, ironclads, and improvements in artillery have introduced such a set of changes into the old state of things that old maxims will no longer apply? This is the real question upon which the retention of Gibraltar ought principally to turn, and we can certainly imagine none which would be more worthy of the careful attention of all persons whose special knowledge enables them to form an opinion upon the subject. If it can be shown that there is a very substantial military advantage in the retention of the place, an advantage weighty enough to counterbalance the disadvantage of Spanish ill-will (which, by the way has not done us much harm in the course of the last 150 years), let us keep it. If not, let us give it up with a minimum of cost and a maximum of compensation. As matters stand, we might, no doubt, sell it dear, but the opportunity is one which may very possibly not return if it is not used, and certainly our position would be far from pleasant if we were eventually obliged by force to give up that which we might have sold with credit, after holding it gloriously for a century and a half. The English of Queen Elizabeth's time must often have wished that Henry VIII. had sold Calais, instead of leaving it for Mary to lose.

The really important matters appear to us to be these two—first, that the question shall be considered altogether without passion, and without the smallest or as an indirect admission that we are under any duty to give up Gibraltar if it is against our interests to do so, or that we intend in any degree to turn our backs upon our predecessors and their policy; and next, that the matter should be fairly and completely examined while it is in a position favorable to fair and complete examination. The least intimation of passion into the subject would destroy all hopes of a rational settlement of it. In conclusion, we should strongly recommend those who wish to see Gibraltar given up upon whatever grounds, to put forward the transcendental view of the question as little as possible, and to confine their arguments to those which rest it from an English point of view. It is very hard to persuade a nation to do penance and accuse its ancestors of being thieves, whose stolen goods they, the existing tenants for life, are too pure and conscientious to retain. The impression which such exhortations always will and always do produce is, that those who make them care more about satisfying their contemporaries than about righting ancestral wrongs.

We read in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The *Thurais* has stated that one of the first revolutionary banners hoisted in Madrid was the following: the Spaniards among the rest, and there both are and ought to be heavy penalties on all who set up for being better than their neighbours."

How TO TREAT A WIFE.—Treat her to new dresses.

Post-Office

Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
ROB. S. WALKER & CO.
Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1987).

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

100

Billings, Wyoming, December 22, 1904.

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Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage chargeable on Books and Packages of Patterns addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via Southampton.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 12 " "

Via Marseilles.
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 16 " "
Prepayment of the Postage in compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

1. It is hereby notified for general information that the Contract between the Government of Mauritius and the Union Steamship Company for the conveyance of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, having terminated, the correspondence for Mauritius will be forwarded from this Office in the Mail for Aden, from whence it will be sent to its destination by the French Mail Steamer leaving Aden for Mauritius and Mauritius on the 23rd of each Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the correspondence for those Colonies, unless marked to be forwarded by Private Ship, will, in future, be sent in the Mails for London at the following rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way of Southampton, 40 cents each 1/2 oz. When sent by way of Marseilles, 54 " "
Newspaper via Southampton, 4 " "
Newspaper via Marseilles, 10 " "
Book Packets via Southampton, 10 " "
Book Packets via Marseilles, 10 " "
Under 4 oz., 20 cents; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 20 cents; and for every additional 8 oz., 20 cents.
Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents under 4 oz.; 28 cents above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; and 28 cents for every additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong,
9th September, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—
For sums not exceeding £2, 12 " "
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 24 " "
£5 " " £7, 36 " "
£7 " " £10, 48 " "
2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.
3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.
4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.
5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name; both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient; if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as Messrs. Kingdon, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carron Co." is inadmissible.
6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.
7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.
8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.
9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, as some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.
10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaid or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission to the Office where the Original Order was payable.
11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment

Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a Lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission will be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Office of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom, or Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice, that the Right call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above named Company is due on the 1st March next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged after the above date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 1, 1868. (mar)

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of coffering, &c., &c., apply to F. D. FLEISCHER, Esq., Messrs De Silve & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co., Shanghai; or to the Underwriter.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Matsou (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN G. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour, the Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Shipyard by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.
For particulars, apply to
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
Or to
A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works.
Company's Office, H. King's Hotel Building,
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1860.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong.
Medical Referee, — J. IVES MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels, or on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Kiangsu, are prepared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868. tf

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

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GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

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Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Alliance Fire Assurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at the current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the World.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, November 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current Rates.
OLYBANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company for Hongkong and Canton are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYBANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
£2 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.
The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.
Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

AGE. WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION.
15 £3 19 8 £4 5 6
20 4 3 8 4 9 4
25 4 3 2 4 14 2
30 4 13 11 4 19 9
35 5 0 0 5 6 2
40 5 8 0 5 14 1
45 5 17 11 6 4 6
50 6 11 7 6 18 3
55 7 11 1 8 0 4
60 8 16 0 9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.
For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale
Score BOOKS
FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,
as used at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE
MEETINGS.)
CONTAINING—
LIST OF OFFICER BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND
COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES
OF THE ASSOCIATION, BYE-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE REGISTER-KEEPER, AND TARGET
REGISTERS.
PRICE, 50 cents each.
Suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1893.
Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Con-
tents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain,
Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,
Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Shanghai.
- 3.—Port of Hongkong.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Fuzhou.
- 6.—Port of Tientsin and Trade in
the Interior.
- 7.—Port of Ningbo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in
the Interior.
- 10.—Port of Tientsin or Chifu.
- 11.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
- 12.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 13.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

- 1.—Intercourse with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and
Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
Nagasaki.
- 4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Mea-
sures.
- 5.—American Compact with Lewchow.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Money, Weights, &c., in China.

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Money, Weights, &c.

- 1.—Annamese Money, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.,
Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.
- 6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 7.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
- 8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-
dras, Bombay.
- 9.—Ceylon.
- 10.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Direc-
tions for the Coast of China, and for the
Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of
Chinese Words occurring in Charts and
Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-
sitions of places on the Chinese and Japa-
nese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The
tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices,
measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have
been selected from those constantly in use
among the foreign merchants in China.
Those for calculating the prices of tea in
dollars or pence have been copied from the
more extended tables, by the kind permis-
sion of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The
last section of the same chapter on "Move-
ments in Bullion," has been prepared and
furnished for the Guide by Patrick R.
Happer, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of
India at Hongkong, who has had much ex-
perience in the exchanges and movements
of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has
been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.'
With short interruptions, the coasts from
Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in
it; and for the Chinese coasts the Direc-
tions have been improved by the insertion
of the Chinese characters for the names of
all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the
China Mail Agents, or direct to
CHARLES A. SAINT,
(Late A. Shortridge & Co.)
China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1898.

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

亞茲者末士或架巴刺多公
司在本港辦理亞味啟布
取爐保公司之事出保單保
布第壹等號風船火輪船照
爐常價銀其填補項可在中
倫華新加坡加利吉打望買
癸亥年八月廿六日
或架巴刺多公司啟

今有英國士官拿一
隻名時地利夫打加
拉船主名滅者路必
早日揚帆往拿加沙
貨物者祈請至本行
面議是荷
月廿八號
英士
蘭士頓公司謹啟

冷夜投

未士包刺公司於唐十一月十六
日十一點鐘在下環水師船局
內有餅乾約五萬六千磅另有餅
乾碎麵粉林酒提子乾洋燭鐵
箱箱馬口鐵罐鐵箱生熟洋燭
玻璃鋼索膠皮袋油地布鐵桶
瓦銅片藍絨斜布藍床褥舊鐵
物出投現銀交易易銀七十七
英十二月十六號謹啟

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
AMOI	Car. & Ita	N.G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.
NINGPO	Colima	N.G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.
Do.	Mohi	N.G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Shafesbury	Ru. str.	Landstein & Co.
Do.	Sultan	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Do.	Ellen Morris	Br. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.
Do.	Kedar	Br. bk.	Douglas Laprak & Co.
NAGASAKI	C. of Niagara	Br. str.	Landstein & Co.
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Kelso	Br. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Do.	Roslin Castle	Br. bk.	Douglas Laprak & Co.
NEW YORK	Louisa	Br. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Louisa	Br. bk.	Russell & Co.
HAMBURG	Glenial	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co.
SYDNEY	Malrose	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marie	N.G. bk.	Russell & Co.
Do.	Golden Horn	N.G. bk.	Russell & Co.
Do.	Albatross	N.G. bk.	Heard & Co.
SINGAPORE	Despatch	Am. bk.	John Burd & Co.
BOMBAY	John & Mary	Br. bk.	Douglas Laprak & Co.
CALCUTTA, &c.	R. A. Gibb	Br. bk.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Do.	Glenial	Br. str.	Jardine, M. & Co.
MADRAS	N. Castle	Br. bk.	Jardine, M. & Co.
BANGKOK	Lycemoon	Br. bk.	Burrows & Co.
Do.	Whitehall	Br. bk.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
SAIGON	Edith Bandfield	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Do.	J. Mathilde	N.G. bk.	Siemens & Co.
Do.	Stanley	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
SURINAM	Omia	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co.
Do.	Veritas	Br. bk.	Turner & Co.
HAVANA	Vistula	Ru. str.	Landstein & Co.
MOULMAIN	Cutwater	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co.
Do.	Garibaldi	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co.

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
Bouguer	British	gun-boat	3	230	Rodney Lloyd, Lt. C.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Leven	British	gun-boat	3	300	Oxford S. Cameron Lt. Comr.
Meeanee	British	Military Hospital	—	2691	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.I.G.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	2443	Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Unadilla	U. States	gun-boat	5	650	C. Hatfield, Lieut. Comr.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gun.	Tons.	Captain.
An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Godall
Chun-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Edwards
Ching-lan	Chinese	gun-boat	4	—	Bessard
Chin-lan	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	Deins
Fei-lan	Chinese	gun-boat	5	—	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' Lorch	3	—	Pointer
Sui-lan	Chinese	gun-boat	5	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon (110 h.p.)	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fame	Do.	380	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Kiang	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	68	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Pyong	Do.	379	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	180	—	Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101	—	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spee	Do.	—	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co.
White Cloud	British	280	Cheroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

* Repairing at Hongkong.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of
errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

G. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's
Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1868.							
STEAMERS							
Cadiz	W. Edmund	Brit. str.	816	Dec. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Ellora	W. Murray	Brit. str.	1579	Sept. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Est King	W. Pinol	Brit. str.	1044	Dec. 16	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Glenlyne	E. Hooper	Brit. str.	1265	Dec. 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta, &c.	22nd, 2 p.m.
Kwang Tung	W. Pitman	Brit. str.	498	Dec. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co	East Coast	
Ottawa	W. Eyre	Brit. str.	1274	Dec. 12	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama	20th, daylight
Shafesbury	W. Aiken	Brit. str.	624	Dec. 16	Landstein & Co	Yokohama	18th, noon
Sultan	W. Cundis	Brit. str.	889	Nov. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co	Calcutta, &c.	22nd, 2 p.m.
T. A. Gibb	W. Gardner	Brit. str.	1050	Dec. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Shanghai	
United Service	W. Gaine	Brit. str.	777	Dec. 16	Borneo Company	Manila	
Venecordia	W. Guerra	Span. str.	677	Dec. 13	Spanish Consul		
Yenus	W. Cuming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Yung-hai-an	W. Morrison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Adelina	W. Schutt	N. Ger. sch.	138	Dec. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco	
Albatross	W. Onken	N. Ger. bk.	680	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Alida	W. Form	Dan. bg.	230	Dec. 4	Malcher & Co		
Alendale	W. Gray	Brit. bk.	450	Dec. 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	Nov. 22	John Burd & Co		put back
Am-en-Ciel	E. Lappartien	Fch. bk.	237	Dec. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Batavia	W. Hartzer	N. Ger. bk.	466	Nov. 29	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Candace	W. Mejnashien	N. Ger. sch.	233	Dec. 3	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Canton	E. Gott	N. Ger. bk.	235	Dec. 8	Siemens & Co		
Callao	E. Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy	
Carmelita and Ita	W. Jonson	N. Ger. bk.	400	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Catharina Maria	E. Brendt	Dut. bk.	350	Dec. 4	Borneo Company		
Chine and Havane	E. Robert	Fch. bk.	715	Nov. 14	Order		
City of Niagara	W. Mitchell	Brit. sch.	102	Nov. 27	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki	
Contest	W. Reynolds	Siam. bk.	390	Nov. 26	Chinese		
Costa Rica	W. Wunderlich	N. Ger. bk.	306	Dec. 16	Siemens & Co		
Cutwater	W. Culinan	Amer. sh.	988	Dec. 16	Olyphant & Co	Moulmain	
Dart	W. Stuart	Amer. sch.	80	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Despatch	E. Jones	Amer. bk.	178	Dec. 4	John Burd & Co	Singapore	
Douglas	W. Morrison	Brit. sh.	540	Nov. 28	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	put back
Dunkeld	W. Tams	Brit. sh.	639	Dec. 13	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Edith Banfield	E. Mitchell	Brit. bk.	390	Dec. 8	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Saigon	
Ellen Morris	W. Sillick	Brit. bk.	194	Dec. 8	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Yokohama	
Est King	W. Nobbs	Brit. bk.	404	Dec. 11	Russell & Co		
Evening Star	W. Young	Siam. bk.	414	Dec. 9	Chinese		
Fortune	W. Dolrosen	Siam. bk.	447	Nov. 23	Chinese		
Friedrich	K. Tuten	N. Ger. bk.	233	Dec. 14	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Friendship	W. Klindt	Siam. bk.	480	Nov. 20	Chinese		
Garibaldi	E. Boef	Brit. sh.	825	Nov. 25	John Burd & Co	Moulmain	
Genevieve	E. Groenwald	N. Ger. bk.	400	Dec. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Glendover	W. Wilson	Brit. bk.	489	Dec. 13	Borneo Company		
Golden Horn	E. Rice	Brit. sh.	1140	October 29	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
Goliath	W. Silva	Siam. bk.	542	August 19	Chinese		
Handy	W. Hannon	Siam. sh.	543	Nov. 22	Chinese		
Iris	W. Horn	N. Ger. sch.	191	Dec. 4	Order		
Jan Van Galen	E. Goan	Dut. bk.	396	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Japan	W. Kesterstein	N. Ger. sch.	271	Dec. 15	Siemens & Co		
Johanna	W. Slioman	N. Ger. bk.	200	Dec. 11	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Johanna Mathilde	W. Lohse	N. Ger. bk.	600	Nov. 14	Siemens & Co	Saigon	
John & Mary	W. Galy	Brit. bk.	190	Dec. 3	Douglas Laprak & Co	Bombay	
Joshua Bates	W. Devlin	Brit. sh.	590	Nov. 9	Rozario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Kedar	W. Cowie	Brit. bk.	532	Dec. 4	Douglas Laprak & Co	Yokohama	
Latona	E. Williams	Brit. bk.	286	Dec. 7	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Leen Fa	W. Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lucky	W. Loop	Siam. bk.	426	Dec. 10	Chinese	Bangkok	
Lycemoon	E. Sorensen	Brit. bk.	405	Nov. 27	Burrows & Co		
Lytelton	W. Beck	Brit. sh.	588	Dec. 13	Olyphant & Co		
Macao	E. Morales	Salv. sh.	237	Nov. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Maggie	E. Bowman	Brit. sch.	222	Nov. 28	Order		put back
Malvin Vidal	E. Kasal	N. Ger. sch.	650	Nov. 21	Siemens & Co		
Mario	W. Benzen	N. Ger. bk.	213	Nov. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co	San Francisco	Early
Marie	K. Klineke	N. Ger. bk.	450	Nov. 27	Russell & Co		put back
Martha	E. Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	Nov. 20	Malchers & Co		
Melrose	E. Kindred	Brit. bk.	287	Dec. 5	John Burd & Co	Sydney	
Merida	W. Valbortie	N. Ger. bk.	250	October 26	A. Heard & Co	New York	Immediate
Milton	W. Smith	Brit. sh.	1254	Dec. 1	Order		
Mongal	W. Cooribe	Fch. sh.	1064	Nov. 14	Order		
Naiden	E. Nielsen	Norw. sch.	237	Dec. 4	John Burd & Co		
Naworth Castle	E. Linklater	Brit. bk.	348	Nov. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Madras	
Neptune	W. Bronell	Brit. bk.	287	Dec. 13	R. S. Walker & Co		
Neva	K. Onate	Russ. sh.	1400	October 28	Landstein & Co		
Nina	K. Mesquita	Port. sh.	1099	August 26	Birley & Co		For sale
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabio	Span. bg.	203	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Nutanu	E. Hager	Hawa. sch.	160	Nov. 26	Malchers & Co	Yokohama	put back
Ocean	E. Nurynea	Fch. bk.	323	Nov. 8	Russell & Co		
Omha	W. Thomson	Brit. sh.	836	October 5	John Burd & Co	Surinam	Immediate
Omar Pasha	W. Mayer	Brit. bk.	350	Dec. 14	Chinese		
Paraca	W. Soule	Amer. bk.	540	October 30	Bosman & Co		
Pekin	W. Seymour	Amer. bk.	695	Dec. 3	Olyphant & Co		
Princess Soraphi	W. Kotodet	Siam. bk.	454	Nov. 16	Chinese		
Rapid	W. Carlos	Siam. bk.	429	Nov. 23	Chinese		
Red Deer	W. Spence	Brit. sh.	694	Dec. 7	Gilman & Co		
San Lorenzo	W. Ledesma	Span. bg.	220	Dec. 3	Remedios & Co		
Sirene	W. Claasen	N. Ger. bk.	334	Dec. 12	Gilman & Co		
Sophie	W. Uhlen	N. Ger. bg.	221	Dec. 14	Order		
Stanley	W. Daughly	Brit. bk.	384	Nov. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon	
Stirlingshire	W. McCulloh	Brit. bk.	549	Dec. 13	Captain		
Taffarrette	W. Rocher	Fch. bk.	390	Nov. 28	Russell & Co		
Tekli	E. Keer	N. Ger. bk.	350	Nov. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Ulysses	E. Chauvelon	Fch. bk.	313	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Uranus	W. Schoof	N. Ger. bk.	262	Nov. 30	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Veritas	W. Ingram	Brit. sh.	632	October 7	Turner & Co	Surinam	Early
Ville du Grenade	W. Carrique	Fch. bk.	269	Dec. 13	Landstein & Co	Havana	
Vistula	W. Burkitt	Amer. sh.	636	Nov. 2	Landstein & Co		
Whitehall	W. Marsh	Brit. sh.	836	Nov. 22	Holliday, Wise & Co	Bangkok	
Zenbyr	E. Oostrom	Dut. bk.	490	Dec. 4	Russell & Co		